

## ABSTRACT

Determining the presence of cancerous or pre-cancerous cervical lesions from AGUS-diagnosed Pap smear cells by observing the distribution of MN/CA9 antigen expressed on atypical or normal cells and diagnosing (a) significant lesions when MN/CA9 antigen is observed on atypical cells, (b) low grade lesions when MN/CA9 antigen is absent from atypical cells but is present on normal endocervical cells, and (c) a benign condition when MN/CA9 antigen is absent from both atypical cells and normal endocervical cells.

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